

The Charlotte Journal.

J. J. HOLLAND,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"Perpetual Vigilance is the Price of Liberty," for "Power is always Stealing from the Many to the Few."

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Southern Convention—Third Day.

NASHVILLE, June 5.
The following gentlemen, from the several delegations, were announced as members of the committee ordered by the resolution yesterday, to whom shall be referred for consideration and report all resolutions which may be presented for the action of the convention:

Virginia—Messrs. Newton and Gordon.
Georgia—Messrs. M. D. Campbell and Campbell.
South Carolina—Messrs. Barnwell and Hammond.

Alabama—Messrs. Murphy and Campbell.
Mississippi—Messrs. Boyd and Clayton.
Texas—Mr. Henderson.
Florida—Messrs. Foreman and Pierson.
Tennessee—Messrs. Brown and Nicholson.
Arkansas—Messrs. Roane and Powell.

A motion was adopted that a copy of the proceedings be forwarded to the Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Chairman of the Committee of Thirteen, to be by him communicated to each member of the committee.

A number of resolutions were offered, as follows:

First—By Mr. Campbell, of Alabama—Resolutions taking strong Southern grounds and adverse to any compromise.

Second—By Mr. Edwin, of Alabama—Resolutions denying the right of Congress to receive and consider resolutions, petitions, &c., from non-slaveholding States, having the tendency to effect the abolition of slavery in Slave States.

Third—By Mr. Benning, of Georgia—Resolutions containing Southern sentiments in regard to the slavery question, but saying that they should accept, as a compromise, the Missouri line 36° 30'.

Fourth—By Mr. Dawson, of Georgia—Resolutions recommending liberal patronage to the Southern newspaper proposed to be established at Washington.

Fifth—By Mr. McKee, of Mississippi—Resolutions, and recommending the ultra Southern doctrine, and recommending non-intercourse in certain events—but willing to compromise on the Missouri line for the sake of the Union.

On Thursday, 6th inst., the States represented, were called on for resolutions, and Virginia being called, Judge Tucker, of that State, proposed a series of propositions. He would not use the word resolved, for it implied the opinion already expressed, and would be regarded in a wrong light. The propositions stated that conquered territory belonged to the several States collectively—Congress had no right to pass laws disposing of it—discriminating who shall buy, making it advantageous to some and disadvantageous to others. Also declaring the Wilmot provision unconstitutional; that the South was justifiable in resisting it at all hazards and to the last extremity; that those States opposed to the Wilmot provision are yet more bound to resist the claim of seceders than permanent residents to make laws over new territory. Referred.

Mr. Campbell, of Alabama, submitted resolutions in regard to the reclamation of fugitive slaves, taking strong grounds against the States which had refused or neglected to restore such fugitives. Referred.

The same gentleman presented a second series of resolutions, declaring all the States on an equality, without distinction; that it is their duty to preserve their domestic institutions; that there is no power in Congress to interfere with them; that it was a gross usurpation of power in Congress to discriminate in regard to the position States should occupy relating to new territory without State privileges.

Mr. Dupont, of Florida, submitted a series of resolutions, which were referred to the committee.

Messrs. McClelland and Pearsons of Florida, also submitted resolutions, which were referred.

A series of resolutions was also offered on Wednesday, (by whom it does not appear,) which seem to cover the grounds in dispute more thoroughly, and also include other matters, which were not necessarily before the Convention. It is impossible however, to judge of the merits of resolutions particularly, when we have nothing but *Telegraphic* versions, and waiting a full report on that head, we give the following extracts from the series, which were referred, with all the others presented, to the appropriate Committee.

Resolved, That unless the non-slaveholding States at the next session of their respective Legislatures, repeal the laws which they have passed, obstructing the recovery of fugitive slaves, and also take effectual steps for the practical observance by their citizens, of the constitutional stipulations for the surrender of such slaves—the slaveholding States ought, without delay, adopt measures of retaliation and non-intercourse.

Resolved, That we have little confidence in the efficacy of any law which Congress may pass to secure the observance of this clause of the Constitution, because public opinion at the North is so much opposed to such laws, that it could not be enforced. We look chiefly to the States themselves who are parties to the stipulation for the observance of the stipulation; but any law passed by Congress which gave to the fugitive a jury trial in the State to which he fled, would, as a remedy, be more mortuary.

Resolved, That in case a majority in Congress should, regardless of the clear rights of the South, pass any law which should deprive her of that part of California situated South of 36° 30' North, or cut off from Texas any

part of the territory line within the boundary which she claims as her own, or interfere with Slavery and the trade in slaves in the District of Columbia, then this Convention shall, on the Monday after the passage of such law, reassemble at —, for the purpose of considering the remedy to be adopted for redress of the wrong thus perpetrated.

FIFTH DAY.

NASHVILLE, June 7th, 1850.

The Convention resumed its sittings today, and voluminous resolutions as to the rights of the Southern States under the Constitution were offered by Messrs. Coleman and Buford, of Alabama, Wilkins, of Mississippi, Louche, of Georgia, Goode and Tucker, and others. All the resolutions were very similar, and embrace the general views of the South heretofore expressed, regarding Southern rights against the unjust interference of the people of the North with the institution of slavery. They also express a decided preference for the compromise suggested by President Taylor over the one presented in the Senate by Mr. Clay, in the name of the Committee of Thirteen. A fervent desire is also evinced for a compromise on some honorable terms, that will quiet the agitated waters, and preserve the Union. All were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet again on Saturday.

SIXTH DAY.

NASHVILLE, June 10, 1850.

The committee's resolutions were adopted unanimously by the Convention, every member voting in the affirmative, except one—a Delegate from Virginia.

It is believed that the Convention will recommend the line of 36° 30' to the Pacific, as the line between the free and slave States—having reported unanimously in favor of it. Nine States are now represented.

EIGHTH DAY.

NASHVILLE, June 11th, 1850.

To-day a Resolution was adopted, that when the Convention adjourns, it shall be to meet again at this place in six weeks after the adjournment of Congress.

The address by the Committee with amendments offered to be annexed to it, came up for consideration and the debate on them has commenced. The substance of both the amendments offered is calculated rather to weaken than add strength to the reported address, and it is thought they were not likely to pass.

From the National Intelligencer.
The Connecticut Democracy and the Proviso.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

Messrs. Editors: It was confidently asserted at the close of the late election in Connecticut, that the Democrats in that State had repudiated the Wilmot proviso. I enclose an item from the recent proceedings of the Connecticut Legislature, which scarcely bear out that assertion. Resolutions were introduced, condemning Senator Smith's (Whig) national position with reference to the pending sectional questions and partisan controversy in the U. S. Senate, which Mr. Peck, a Democrat, moved to amend, as follows: (I quote from the proceedings.)

"Mr. Peck moved to amend the first resolution by an addition, to the effect: 'that slavery should be forever excluded by law from the Territories.'"

"A long debate ensued, and the amendments were adopted: yeas 146, nays 59."

Thus it is seen how wide is the hiatus between profession and practice. Obviously yours.

Now, as one Whig, I am free to say I do not believe there is one Northern Whig statesman of standing who is willing to bring every interest of his section and lay them at the feet of the South, in consideration of his support for any office, even the Presidency itself, and I do not believe that the TRAITOR who does so, is worthy the slightest confidence.

If the South is acquainted with the history of M. Van Buren, there is small necessity for further remark upon this subject. If the course which I as freely confess seems likely to be pursued, with reference to Northern Parties, is carried out, the time I think cannot be far distant when the South will be called to more severe repentance than it has ever feared.

We have the curious spectacle of the Washington Union pouring out its slanders upon Mr. Clayton as an abolitionist, while the Clayton Compromise is lauded to the skies by ultra Southern Democrats, and we have the same paper lauding Mr. Clay whom it has anathematized for a quarter of a century, while those Southern men who are such admirers of Clayton's Compromise, throwing it overboard and going in for a new Southern organ.

Who is the author of the Wilmot Proviso?—a democrat. Who seconded it? Preston King of New York—a democrat. Who is John P. Hale?—a democrat. Who is Chase of Ohio?—a democrat. Who free soiled Ohio from the Whigs?—the democrats. Who free soiled New York?—the democrats. Who free soiled Maine?—the democrats. Who votes for Polk?—the democrats. Who sends Booth, and Cleveland, and Root, and Giddings, to vote down a Whig Speaker in the House of Representatives, but free soil democrats? Who is the Editor of the National Era of this city?—a democrat. Who Bentonised Missouri?—democrats. I might go on ad infinitum. The democrats or Loco Focos are allowed to fatten upon the spoils secured by free soil votes. They are the fathers, the originators of that party, but if a

Northern Whig ventures to attempt to stand upon a National Platform, a platform upon which both North and South can stand with honor and without a sacrifice of sectional interests, and upon which a conservative, sensible, just and safe party can be built up, which would drive the slavery question out of the political arena, and restore peace and harmony as of old, he is forthwith denounced as an abolitionist of the deepest dye. He is hunted down with the venom and bitterness which characterize a mad dog chase. If the South are wise, there will be an end of this, there will be a coalition of the South with the mechanics, the manufacturers, the merchants, the producers of the North, the reasonable and reliable portion of Northern communities who are invariably Whig, and who are dependent upon a Southern market, and have, therefore, a community of interests with the South.

When will the South learn these things? Perhaps when they have railroads and canals, direct, and rapid communication with the North in every direction. A truer word was never spoken in the Senate, than that uttered by Senator Clements, democrat, from Alabama, this winter, when he said that the Northern Whig party were the safest and most reliable for the South.

How do matters stand at this moment? Cotton was never higher, the South never more prosperous. While at the North commercial disaster and ruin is staring them in the face. The manufacturers of Europe are pouring in upon them by millions, which must be paid for, leaving a balance of trade in favor of Europe. Their factories are stopped; their trade is prostrated; 114 Iron manufacturing of Pennsylvania are at this moment idle, while railroad iron is arriving by thousands of tons from England. The North is starving, that English manufacturers may get rich upon their miseries. Is not all this mistaken policy?—a wholly mistaken policy?—

Would it not be well that the two sections should come to some fair and reasonable understanding, instead of fighting each other like two Kilkenny cats, fomenting partisan strife, and sustaining that stupendous swindle, the so called democratic party, in another thirty years' enjoyment of the spoils? It cannot be doubted that "there are more things in Heaven and earth than are dreamed of in the philosophy" of heated partisans, or the devotees of this or that man. If the two sections are to quarrel, why not quarrel about realities, instead of making war about imaginary trifles? Why not draw the sword, throw away the scabbard, and fight it out like men at once, if we must have agitation and ultimate civil war? Would it not be much the most sensible course?

Yours, JUVENAL.

The following impressive counsel by James Madison, should, at the present time, sink deep into the heart of every American:

"As this advice, if ever it see the light, will not do so until I am no more, it may be considered as issuing from the tomb, where truth alone can be respected. It will be entitled, therefore, to whatever weight can be derived from good intentions, and from the experience of one who has served his country in various stations, through a period of forty years; who has espoused in his youth, and adhered through his life to the cause of liberty; and who has borne a part in most of the great transactions which will constitute epochs in its destiny. The advice nearest to my heart, and deepest in my convictions, is that the UNION OF THE STATES be cherished and perpetuated. Let the open enemy be regarded as a Pandora with her box opened, and the disguised one as the serpent creeping with his deadly wiles into Paradise."

NO SECRET TREATIES WITH SPAIN.

Independent the Washington correspondent of the N. American, says:

"There is no secret treaty with Spain in regard to Cuba, as has been stated in some of the New York papers, nor any alliance between France, England, and the United States, for the protection of that Island. It has been customary, under the late Administrations, upon a change of the envoy at Madrid, to assure the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the United States would not permit Cuba to go into the possession of any foreign power. Similar assurances have perhaps been given on behalf of England and France, but in no more obligatory shape."

THE CHOLERA IN HAVANA—CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

The Savannah Republican, in giving an account of the Cuba expedition, says:

"It is a curious circumstance, and one well worthy of mention, that the cholera disappeared in Havana the moment that the news of the landing of the expedition was received. This circumstance is well sustained by the experience of all disciplined armies in the field, on the eve of a battle, when the sick list diminished rapidly. The excitement in Havana was, in like manner, so great that not a case of cholera was reported the day after the arrival of the news."

Romantic Marriage.

There arrived lately at Brownsville, Texas, a man named Wm. Newhall and a lady named Miss Caroline Hawkins. They had come from the city of Zacatecas, in Mexico, several hundred miles distant, and the object of their journey was marriage. They were English by birth and Protestants. Mexican laws would not allow them to be married by a Protestant rite, and they would not consent to a rite by a Catholic priest. So they set out on their pilgrimage of love, which terminated in their marriage on the 4th inst. by the Presbyterian clergyman of Brownsville.

Whig State Convention.

Having given in our last, a very extended notice of the Whig State Convention, we think it unnecessary to give any thing more than a list of Delegates, the Executive Committee and Gov. Manly's Address, all of which will be found below:

Alamance—Geo. Hurdle, Giles McBane.
Anson—P. H. Winston, Alex. Little, W. H. H. H. H.

Bertie—Wm. Rhodes, George Gray, Lewis Thompson.
Brunswick—F. J. Hill.

Buncombe—J. M. Edney.
Caldwell—R. L. Patterson.

Currituck—Hon. J. H. Bryan, (Alternates.)
Cumberland—Geo. B. Robertson, Jas. N. Fuller, Jas. Kerr.

Chatham—Robt. Faucett, Jas. Taylor, S. McClelland, Isaac Clegg, John Clegg, T. Bynum, Wm. P. Taylor, E. B. King, J. N. Clegg, John Leach, A. Torrence.

Chowan—J. H. Bryan, (Alt.)
Craven—Wm. H. Mayhew.

Cumberland—E. J. Hale, Jas. Panks, Jas. J. McDougal, Maj. N. McLean, A. D. McLean, H. McLean, Nell McCoy, Wm. Sexton, Peter M. Hale, S. P. P.

Darlington—Gen. M. L. Leach.
Duplin—Jeremiah Pearsall.

Franklin—B. J. King, Jos. Perry, Wm. B. Foster, Jas. H. Yarborough.

Granville—L. P. Allen, Wm. Crews, J. H. Taylor, Robt. Burton, Dr. Jas. R. Herndon, R. N. Herndon, John Blackhall.

Greene—B. F. Williams.
Guilford—J. F. Morehead, G. C. Mendenhall, M. S. Sherwood, Jed. H. Lindsay, Jesse H. Lindsay, S. D. Schoolfield, T. C. Albright, Peter Adams, Andrew Weatherly.

Hatteras—B. F. Simmons, Sidney Weller, J. F. Simmons, Dr. J. W. Alston.
Hertford—Kenneth Rayner.

Johnston—A. Sanders, B. Sanders, L. H. Sanders, Wm. H. McCullers, W. B. Sanders, Walter R. Moore, J. T. Leach, Dr. Jas. T. Leach.

Jones—Wm. Foy, Jas. Burgwyn, Jos. Whitty.
Lenoir—A. Separk, W. Dunn, Jr., A. H. Rountree.

Moore—Dr. S. C. Bruce, Dr. H. Turner, A. R. Wells.
Nash—B. F. Foster, Gen. D. S. Crenshaw.

New Hanover—Thos. Loring, Thos. C. McElhenny, Thos. D. Meares.
Northampton—R. B. Gary, Sam'l Calver, Henry Lassiter.

Onslow—Owen Huggins.
Orange—W. A. Thompson, M. C. Horn don, B. Barbee, H. K. Nash, S. F. Phillips.

Pasquotank—Hon. J. H. Bryan, (Alt.)
Perquimans—E. F. Smith.

Randolph—H. B. Elliott, J. Worth, Jno. P. H. Russ.
Richmond—Gen. Dockery, M. L. Douglas, H. G. Lucas, W. L. Steele.

Robeson—N. A. McLean, Wm. Davis, R. E. Troy.

Rockingham—Wm. G. Henderson.
Rowan—N. Boyden, Dr. Kelly, A. H. Cress, Jno. K. Graham, T. T. Locke, Jno. B. Lord, Jas. B. Gibson, H. L. Roberts.

Sampson—Dr. H. A. Bizzell, C. A. Harrison.
Stanly—Jno. J. Freeman, P. W. Wooley.

Surry—N. L. Williams, J. M. DeBernier.
Wake County—H. W. Miller, Stephen Stephenson, Gov. Jas. Iredell, Wm. H. Hood, B. B. Root, Sam. H. Norris, John Rigdon, Alfred Jones, John McCullers, Chas. C. Ligon, John H. Bryan, Needham Price, Allen Adams, Richard Hines, Stanton Gales, R. R. Dehann, Thos. J. Lemay, Maj. W. Jones, Anderson Page, Adam G. Banks, Willie H. Fuller, Peleg Rogers, Dr. R. E. Haywood, Sion H. Rogers, C. C. Battle, Johnston Bushee, L. B. Lemay.

Warren—Dr. J. T. Watson, J. B. Williams, N. T. Greene.

Washington—Hon. John H. Bryan, (Alt.)
Wayne—J. H. Everett, W. F. S. Alston.

Wilkes—Chas. A. Parks.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Appointed at the Whig State Convention for 1850.

1st Dist. N. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe, Col. B. S. Gauthier, of Burke, Gen. S. F. Patterson, of Caldwell,

2nd do Col. H. L. Roberts, of Rowan, N. L. Williams, of Surry, C. A. Parks, of Wilkes,

3rd do H. W. Guion, of Lincoln, Absalom Myers, of Anson, Alexis Kelly, of Moore,

4th do W. A. Graham, of Orange, R. B. Gilliam, of Granville, Isaac Clegg, of Chatham,

5th do Richard Hines, of Wake, Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, Nathan Williams, of Johnston,

6th do George Davis, of New Hanover, Dr. H. A. Bizzell, of Sampson, Jno. A. Rowland, of Robeson,

7th do Chas. Edwards, of Greene, W. H. Washington, of Craven, Josiah Halsey, of Tyrrell,

8th do D. A. Barnes, of Northampton, Lewis Thompson, of Bertie, W. B. Shepard, of Pasquotank.

Gov. Manly's Address.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

In February 1848, when I was nominated by the Whig State Convention for the office of the Governor of the State, the honor was unsolicited and unexpected.

Having passed the better part of my life unambitious of popular distinction and public honor, I was content to remain the residue of my days in quiet, unobtrusive devotion to my own affairs.

The call that was made upon me was responded to with alacrity and pride. As a party man I felt bound to accept the nomination, laying aside all other business, at great pecuniary sacrifice, and under circumstances of peculiar embarrassment and domestic affliction, I devoted my best energies to the prosecution of a protracted and arduous campaign. The result is known to you; and although at first I felt disappointed and mortified at the diminished majority by which I was elected, when compared with the previous results, yet, when it was ascertained that the lost votes were chiefly in a few of the largest Whig Counties, I became satisfied that the vote had been withheld, not from any hostility to me, but from that natural yet dangerous apathy resulting from entire confidence in success.

The brief period of my administration has not been exempt from trouble and responsibility. In the discharge of my public duties, I have been unfairly assailed with a severity and coarseness heretofore unprecedented; and while I anticipated nothing less at the hands of our political adversaries, I have been unexpectedly, and I think ungenerously, wounded, in a few sections of the State by professing political friends. As the period approached for the assembling of this Convention, a tone of dissatisfaction at the prospect of my re-nomination arose in certain quarters, which induced me from certain motives of self-respect and or the promotion of harmony in our ranks to meditate a peremptory withdrawal from the canvass. Upon consultation with some of my friends however, I determined to abandon this step, to bear with what equanimity I could, the assaults that might be made; and to await the action and the decision of the body. Under these circumstances and in view of what is past, my unanimous re-nomination by this large and intelligent assembly of Whigs is the more highly valued.

I accept your nomination, and will endeavor to discharge the trusts which the obligation imposes upon me. May I not with confidence expect a zealous and faithful performance of the correlative duties which attach to this body and to the Whigs of the State?

The Whig party can, if they will, elect their candidate for Governor. No sane man doubts that. Their nominee cannot elude himself. Justice to all concerned demands a hearty and zealous co-operation of every Whig voter. To nominate their candidate, place their standard in his hands and then not go to the polls and vote for him; but by culpable indifference subject him to the mortification and themselves to the disaster of a shameful defeat, will be wholly indefensible.

Among the objections which have been urged against my re-nomination was that of my central residence in the State—that I was originally the nominee of a certain "central influence."

Now, it is well known to every man who attended the last Whig Convention that my nomination was brought about not by the delegates from the centre, but by the concurrence of the East and the West against the centre. This however has been sufficiently explained by the public press and I forbear to reiterate and dwell upon it here.

But why should the Whigs at the centre be condemned and cast aside? What evil have they done? What reproach or injury have they brought upon the Whig party, during the long and perilous fight in which we have been engaged? In what quarter of the State have Whigs devoted their time, their talents and their means in support of the cause more ardently and freely than the Whigs at the centre? But I believe that this narrow unfounded jealousy exists in the breasts of only a few; that the justice of this denunciation has been generously vindicated and repelled by the great body of Whig voters in every quarter of the State, and I will dismiss the unpleasant topic with the single remark, that, in my opinion, if there had been found among the people of Old Sodom, in the day of their visitation, seven such men as the Whigs of the Centre, verily that wicked Town would not have been destroyed.

PATRONAGE.

In dispensing the patronage of my office, in selecting men to fill the Literary Board, and the Internal Improvement Board, and in appointing Directors of Public Works on Rail Roads, and Plank Roads, and Turnpike Roads, I have called in members of both the political parties, and in fulfilling the multifarious and arduous duties of my station have been governed by a conscientious sense of impartiality and justice to the best of my ability. Standing on this practice of the past and this pledge for the future, I shall repose with entire confidence on the justice and unanimity of all fair minded people.

I desire to-day to address myself to Whigs; to take a brief retrospect of the past; to recall the prophetic admonitions of Whig policy and Whig councils, and to congratulate this assembly on the patriotic and national conservatism of Whig principles.

Before doing so, however, I deem this an apt occasion for making a few remarks on certain topics of State policy which are agitating the public mind. I allude particularly to the subjects of Popular Education, Internal Improvements, and an amendment of the Constitution in relation to what is called, "Free Suffrage."

THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.
The structure of our Government, resting not on high walled battlements and towers,

but in the moral force, the affections and hearts of our people, can only be preserved in strength and purity by a liberal system of popular education. The enlightened morality of a State has everything to do with its peace, thrift and happiness, and when once enthroned with Christianity in the heart of any people, is the cheapest police that any government can maintain. Enlighten the public mind, elevate the standard of political and religious freedom and the people will respect and love the government and its institutions and form an invincible fortress of defence.

What constitutes a State? Not rich fields and bloated commerce, the ore in her mines and the gold in her cities; but men, high minded men. They constitute a State.

How is this great good to be attained?—By a liberal and enlightened system of Common Schools. I could by no means be understood as recommending a withdrawal of the public patronage and favor from the Colleges and Academies in this State. Far from it. Yet I here wish to urge and shall continue to do so on all suitable occasions the supreme necessity of extending the fostering care of the Government to our Primary Schools. The wealthy and more thrifty class of our people can take care of themselves and can educate their children where they please. It is the poor and the less favored portion that need and rightfully demand the public help.

What mines of intellectual wealth and power lie buried in the rubbish of poverty and neglect! In traversing over many neglected regions of the State, where, shut out from commerce and the ordinary business and means of acquiring property, the children inherit nothing but infancy and ignorance and penury, and when at the approach of a stranger the little barefooted, white-headedurchins are to be seen huddling and peeping around the corners of their humble dwellings—often have we mentally exclaimed, Alas! how many mute inglorious Miltons and Franklins are deemed to languish and die in the rude obscurity of the Quarry.

The fund provided by the State for public instruction, although large and liberal, is yet inadequate to the wants of our people. Our system of Common Schools is miserably deficient in its organization and management. This is not the competent tribunal, however, for the correction of these errors, and I will not detain you with an essay on the subject, but must hasten on.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

As to Internal Improvements, I have ever been the steady advocate of a fair, practical and judicious system. Our State now seems to be everywhere aroused to the exigency of our wants, good trading towns and the means of cheap transportation to reach them. If the employment of the poor, the encouragement of the industrious, and the comforts of all classes of the community, be objects worthy of the care of a parental government.—Let us furnish the means of instruction to the indigent; to lay deep the foundation of republican government in the education of every free child within our borders, however humble his origin, or destitute his condition. If we would stay the flood of emigration which is sweeping from us by thousands, the most adventurous of our youth, and remove the necessity which compels them to abandon the home of their childhood and the grave of their fathers, to seek a living in some distant land which holds out rewards and inducements to enterprise and exertion. If we would bring the farmers and miners of the west, and the farmers of the interior, into communion with the merchants and mechanics of the sea board; and unite the disinterested parts of North Carolina into one brotherhood of interest and patriotism. If we would command for our honest old State that high station in the union she deserves to occupy—these great achievements can be accomplished in one way only. Internal improvements have produced them in other States not more highly favored by nature, and can likewise produce them here.

Let it not be said that we are too poor—that we have not the means—our very poverty has resulted from unrewarded labor, limited production, and languid trade, and furnishes the strongest reason for our prosecuting the system with united energy.

Great caution, however, should be used in checking visionary schemes; in waiting our strength by embarking at once into too many enterprises of a purely sectional character; in over-tasking ourselves; and incurring a State debt that will be oppressive to the people, and which may induce bad men and demagogues to reject and repudiate it.

FREE SUFFRAGE.

The position assumed and maintained by me during the past canvass for Governor in reference to the right of "Free Suffrage," would seem to be misapprehended in some sections; and I deem this a fit occasion for declaring to you and through you to the people at large, the ground I have heretofore taken and which I expect hereafter to occupy upon the subject of altering the Constitution of North Carolina.

The political campaign of 1848 was conducted throughout the country and especially in North Carolina, as every one knows, in reference to questions of national policy.—The two parties we all recollect nominated their candidates without respect to "Free Suffrage," and both their Conventions forbore to express any opinions favorable or unfavorable to Constitutional reforms of any kind.

Are you a Whig—are you a Democrat? That was the question.

The administration of the government by Mr. Polk; the settlement of the Oregon dispute with Great Britain; the origin of the Mexican war and the manner of its prosecution